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## POETRY.

## THE CUPID AND PSYCHE.

They told her that he, to whose sweet voice she  
listened,  
Thro' night's fleeting hours was a spirit unblest;  
Unholy the eyes that beside her had glisten'd,  
And evil the lips she in darkness had prest.

When next in thy chamber the bridegroom re-  
clineth,  
Bring near him thy lamp when in slumber he  
lies;  
And there, as the light o'er his dark features  
shineth,  
Thou'lt see what a demon hath won all thy  
sighs.

Too fond to believe them, yet doubting, yet fear-  
ing,  
When calm lay the sleeper, she stole with her  
light—  
And saw such a vision! no image appearing  
To bards in their day-dreams, was ever so  
bright.

A youth but just passing from childhood's sweet  
morning,  
Whose innocent blood had not yet fled away;  
While gleams from beneath his shut eyelids gave  
warning,  
Of summer noon lightnings that under them  
lay.

His brow had a grace more than mortal around  
it,  
While, glossy as gold from a fairy land mine,  
His sunny hair hung—& the flowers that crown'd  
it  
Seem'd fresh from the breeze of some garden  
divine.

Entranced stood the bride, on that miracle gaz-  
ing,  
What late was but love is idolatry now,  
But, ah! in her tremor that fatal lamp raising,  
A sparkle flew from it, & droop'd on his brow.

All's lost! With a start, from his rosy sleep  
waking,  
The spirit flash'd o'er her his glances of fire—  
Then slow from the clasp of her snowy arms  
breaking,  
Thus said, in a voice more of sorrow than ire:

'Farewell! what a dream thy suspicion hath  
broken—  
Thus ever affection's fond vision is cross'd—  
Dissolved are her spells when a doubt is but  
spoken,  
And love, once distrusted, forever is lost!'

## THE FUGITIVE—A TALE.

BY L. WILMER.

'Ye madmen, hold!  
Who quench the fires of your pernicious rage  
With purple torrents issuing from your veins.'  
SHAKESPEARE.

There are few things more destructive  
to our peace and happiness in this world,  
than frequent fits of violent and uncontroll-  
able anger. For besides the present uneas-  
iness occasioned by the inordinate indul-  
gence of this passion, it often gives occa-  
sion for future repentance, and perhaps is  
succeeded by the most poignant regret.

A few years ago there appeared in the  
city of New York a young man who excit-  
ed no ordinary degree of attention. He  
was, in all likelihood, a native of this coun-  
try, but from what particular section he  
had come was an impenetrable mystery.  
On his arrival he was a perfect stranger in  
the city, but he had subsequently formed  
much acquaintance in the gay circles of  
society, and among the literary amateurs,  
to whom his classical attainments always  
rendered him an acceptable companion.  
He passed by the name of Moreton, but if  
any person were so inquisitive as to wish  
to become acquainted with his family his-  
tory, his place of nativity, or the circum-  
stances of his former life, the enquiry was  
immediately checked by the most haughty  
reserve, and sometimes even with visible  
resentment. These peculiarities, for a time,  
passed with little observation, as Moreton  
appeared to be wealthy, and his conduct,  
which was uniformly upright and honorable,  
forbade the suspicion that he had been  
guilty of any unworthy action, much less  
of any crime that might fix a stigma on  
his character.

Among the families he had been ac-  
customed to visit was that of Mr. Selby,  
a gentleman of great respectability, who  
had formerly been engaged in mercantile  
pursuits, but having acquired a large for-  
tune, he had retired from business, and  
taken up his residence in a beautiful villa  
about two miles from the city....His dwell-  
ing was adorned with all the rural decora-  
tions that wealth could purchase, or a re-  
fined and even romantic taste could suggest.  
But the chief ornament was his daughter  
Clarissa, whose beauty was an univer-  
sal theme of admiration, and whose worth  
(a rare circumstance in such cases) was  
proportioned to her beauty.

There appeared to be a congeniality be-  
tween the minds of Clarissa and Moreton,  
and in that case, conversational intercourse  
only is necessary to create a mutual at-  
tachment. This opportunity was not want-  
ing, and the attachment followed of course.  
Oh, how important is it for females to use  
the utmost circumspection before they suf-  
fer their affections to be engaged by the  
assiduous and insinuating manners of their  
admirers! Clarissa did not want discre-  
tion, but her character was tinged with ro-  
mance, which often perverts the best natu-  
ral abilities. The progress of love is some-  
times like the advance of a consumption,  
sure though imperceptible. It was thus in  
the present instance; before the parties  
became aware of their situation, they were  
deeply involved in that tender regard for  
each other, which, with minds of real sen-  
sibility, is not frequently evanescent. More-  
ton and Clarissa seemed entranced in the  
delicious anticipations of their future hap-  
piness, but were soon awakened to present  
sufferings and painful realities.

There are many persons who will take  
as much pains to accomplish the misery  
of others as to advance their own welfare.  
Of this number was Maria Caldwell; de-  
ficient in personal charms herself, she con-  
cealed in her bosom the most inveterate  
spite against those who possessed the ad-  
vantages of beauty. She was intimate  
with Clarissa, but that innocent and un-  
suspecting girl had never discovered this  
detestable trait in her character.

Maria envied Clarissa her elegant ad-  
miration, and revolved in her mind some plan  
to disappoint what she knew to be the  
wishes of her artless acquaintance. Whether  
the demon himself suggests expedi-  
ents to his agents, or whether vicious peo-  
ple are naturally more fruitful in the inven-  
tion of schemes than others, we know not;  
it is certain, however, that when a wicked  
design is once formed, means are seldom  
wanting to carry that design into execution.  
Whenever Moreton was mentioned in her  
presence, Maria assumed a look of perplex-  
ity, and sometimes even let fall expressions  
of doubt and suspicion. For sometime  
this conduct was slightly observed, but at  
length even the unsuspecting Clarissa was  
alarmed, and one day addressed Maria to  
the following purpose:—

'For the sake of heaven, my friend,  
tell me what you know of Moreton, or of  
what you suspect him; I observe there is  
something in your thoughts which you have  
a reluctance to reveal; but you know the  
engagement between Moreton and myself,  
you know also that those engagements will  
probably be consummated in a short time  
by a matrimonial union; if you, therefore,  
know ought to his disadvantage, it is your  
duty, as my friend, to make the disclosure.'  
To which Maria replied:—

'I should little deserve the name of  
your friend, my dear Clarissa, if I forbore  
to speak when your most important inter-  
ests are concerned. I should be unwor-  
thy of your regard if I suffered the happi-  
ness of your life to be destroyed without  
making any effort to prevent it. It is true,  
I suspect Moreton, and methinks there is  
great room for suspicion. Whence did he  
come? Would any man, who enjoyed the  
consciousness of rectitude, refuse to dis-  
cuss the place of his nativity and former  
residence? Is not such a refusal itself a  
presumption of guilt? And again, have  
you not observed a gloom sometimes gath-  
ering over his countenance, even while he  
was in your presence. I do most firmly  
believe that that gloom is occasioned by  
remorse for some concealed and criminal  
action. But could you seriously think of  
marrying a man under such circumstances?  
I hope your prudence itself would prevent  
such an inconsiderate step.'

It will be seen that Maria reasoned here  
with some accuracy, and only a good mo-  
tive was wanting to make her conduct ex-  
emplary. Her words had the desired effect;  
Clarissa sat some moments in silence and  
dejection; at length she raised her head  
and answered in the following words:—  
'It was always my intention to seek some  
explanation of his mysterious con-  
duct, and I believe that he would give it.  
It was my belief also that his reserve was  
occasioned by some painful circumstances  
in his former life, but I never suspected  
him of any thing criminal. When next we  
meet, however, if he refuses to account  
for his extraordinary behaviour, he shall see  
me no more.'

Maria commended this resolution, and  
soon after took leave of Miss Selby. For  
the first time in her life the latter experi-  
enced mental anguish and painful suspense,  
which is thought by some to be more intol-  
erable than certainty itself. Maria had  
scarcely been gone half an hour before  
Moreton entered the apartment....He per-  
ceived that Clarissa had been weeping, and  
tenderly inquired the cause of her distress.

She told him without reserve, and earnest-  
ly requested to know whether it was in his  
power to clear up those suspicions which  
had arisen concerning his character.

Moreton became agitated in his turn.  
'Miss Selby,' said he, 'I have requested  
you to excuse me on this point; can you  
imagine no circumstances wherein such  
concealments would be desirable, without  
the supposition of a crime. But tell me  
who they are who have endeavored to fill  
your mind with distrust and I will make  
them acknowledge their error.'

'The persons who suggested these sus-  
picions,' said Clarissa, 'are my friends, and  
have been prompted by their solicitude for  
my welfare. To convince us of our error,  
you must remove the causes which gave  
rise to our erroneous impressions. In short,  
Mr. Moreton, however painful a separation  
may be to my own feelings, I can never  
be yours while you preserve this mysterious  
silence.'

This conversation continued for a con-  
siderable time; Moreton used argument  
and entreaty to induce Clarissa to give up  
the inquiry—but she was not to be moved  
from her purpose, & her pertinacity almost  
drove him to phrenzy. At length, starting  
from his seat, he exclaimed—'Miss Selby,  
I have done; your object is gained—it is  
my unhappy destiny that pursues me,  
and I find it is vain to contend with  
that destiny. I will unveil this mys-  
tery, and then we must part forever. Oh  
Clarissa, did I ever expect to utter these  
words!...part...and forever; but it is un-  
avoidable. I feel an irresistible impulse in  
my mind which drives me to make my con-  
fession. Know then that my real name is  
\* \* \* \* and that I am a murderer.'

At these words Clarissa clasped her  
hands in agony; all color forsook her  
face, and she scarcely heard the voice, or  
understood the language of Moreton, as  
he continued:—'Yes, Clarissa, I am a  
murderer, and the murderer of George  
Reynolds. We were born in the same  
village; educated in the same college;  
were even descended from the same an-  
cestors; but all this could not prevent me  
from shedding his blood. One day at a  
tavern a quarrel arose between us from some  
trifling origin, and a challenge was the con-  
sequence. We met...at the first fire, my  
ball entered his heart, and I left him dead  
on the field....The laws of our state are  
severe against duelling, and I was obliged  
to fly to avoid the disgrace of imprison-  
ment. But I can never escape the innate  
tormentor of my own conscience. The  
avenger of blood pursues me from place to  
place, and I look forward with complacen-  
cy to the hour that shall release me from  
the horrors of remorse....Clarissa, farewell,  
you shall see me no more—this evening I  
will embark on the ocean, where I may  
find something congenial with the storms  
and tempests of my own mind.' So saying  
he rushed from the house—and Clarissa  
indeed 'saw him no more.' Five years  
rolled away, and Clarissa became the wife  
of an amiable and respectable gentleman, a  
merchant of New York. The recollec-  
tions of her former suitor, however, were  
not entirely obliterated; she thought of  
him with mingled emotions of pity and  
horror. One day, while reading the ac-  
count of a shipwreck, she discovered in the  
list of those that had perished, the name of  
Henry Moreton. She had endeavored to  
persuade herself that all affection for this  
object had been eradicated from her bosom;  
but a shower of tears now convinced her  
that he was not altogether indifferent, and  
and that the 'first love' of woman is not  
often entirely removed by subsequent im-  
pressions, nor destroyed by the frown of  
adversity.

From the Knickerbocker.

## AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

Conformably to the information com-  
municated by the Governor of Guatemala, the  
King of Spain, in 1786, thirty years sub-  
sequent to the discovery of the ruins, com-  
missioned, under the direction of that func-  
tionary, Don Antonio Del Rio, captain in  
his Majesty's cavalry service in that pro-  
vince, to proceed with despatch, and the  
requisite means, to the exploration of the  
great ruins of the citadel of Ciudad del  
Palenque—signifying the city of the des-  
ert, called *Otulum*, from the name of a  
river running near it, which we shall here-  
after notice—situated in the province of  
Ciudad Real Chiapa. This city was three  
hundred and thirty leagues, or one thou-  
sand miles, distant from the city of Mex-  
ico, about two hundred & forty miles from  
Tabasco, south of Vera Cruz, northeast of  
Guatemala, and fifteen miles from the  
present town of St. Domingo Palenque. It  
was situated on an elevated plain, now  
covered by an ancient and umbrageous forest,  
extending for thirty miles along the  
plain, was two miles wide at its terminating

point, upwards of sixty miles in circumfer-  
ence, more than ten times larger than the  
city of New York, and contained a popu-  
lation of probably near three millions of  
inhabitants!

—'There is more  
in such a survey, than the sating gaze  
Of wonder pleased, or awe that would adore,  
or the mere praise  
Of art and its great masters.'

The approach to the magnificent ruins  
of this great and ancient city was made by  
Del Rio from the village of Palenque. This  
latter place, we are led to conclude from  
Don Domingo Juarros, was an ancient vil-  
lage of Tzendales, as it was within the  
kingdom of that people; but of the time of  
its settlement by the Spaniards, we are not  
informed. It has been ascertained, that  
the first settlement made in the province,  
was by Diego Mazariagos, as early as 1523,  
when he established the village of Ciudad  
Real, the present capital city of the Inten-  
dency, with the view of keeping in subjec-  
tion the inhabitants of the province, which  
he, with much difficulty, had recovered  
from the natives. In the province were  
numerous Indian villages, filled with the  
peaceful owners of the soil, when invaded  
by the more cruel and barbarous Spaniards.  
St. Domingo Palenque is on the borders of  
the Intendencias of Ciudad Real & Yucatan.  
It is now the head of a Catholic curacy,  
and enjoys a wild but salubrious air.  
It is distinguished from its having within  
its jurisdiction the vestiges of the great city  
to which we have alluded, which is now  
called by the Spaniards, in contradistinc-  
tion to the name of the above village, 'Ciudad  
del Palenque,' from which it is distant  
but a few miles. This antique city is also  
called, by Juarros, *Colhuacan*, probably  
for better reasons than any that have been  
assigned by others in giving it a different  
appellation. Much difference of opinion  
still exists as to the ancient name of this  
wonderful city. Professor Rafinesque con-  
tends, with much assurance, that he has  
found, beside the name of the city, the  
true key to all the extraordinary hiero-  
glyphics to be seen there. Its real name,  
according to this antiquarian, was *Otulum*,  
from the name of the river washing the  
borders of the city.

From Palenque, the last town northward  
in the province of Chiapa, says Del Rio,  
taking a northerly course, and ascending a  
ridge of high land that divides the kingdom  
of Guatemala from Yucatan or Campeachy,  
at the distance of six miles, is the little  
river Micol, the waters of which, flowing  
in an easterly direction, unite with the  
great Tula, bending towards Tobasco.  
After passing the Micol, the ascent begins,  
and at one and a half miles from them, the  
traveller crosses another stream, called by  
the natives 'Otulum,' which discharges it-  
self also into the Tula. Immense heaps  
of ruins are here discovered, in every direc-  
tion, which render the travelling very dif-  
ficult for nearly two miles. At length you  
gain the height on which yet stands four-  
teen massive stone buildings, still indicating  
the condition in which they were left by  
the people who, at some remote age, dwelt  
within them. These, astonishing as it  
must seem, have withstood the ravages of  
time for thousands of years; and now pre-  
sent to the curious a character unlike that  
of any structures which have come down  
to the present period of the world. Some  
are more dilapidated than others; yet many  
of their apartments are in good condi-  
tion. It was impossible for the enthu-  
siastic explorer to proceed to an examination  
even of the exterior of those singular build-  
ings, until the thick and heavy forest trees,  
the piles of crumbling fragments, and the  
superimposing earth, had been removed.  
Two hundred men were therefore obtained  
among the natives, who, with various im-  
plements, proceeded to the laborious work  
of removing the many obstructions upon,  
and immediately surrounding, the remain-  
ing buildings. All the means necessary to  
the execution of this difficult part of the  
enterprise could not be made available. In  
about twenty days, however, the task of  
felling the forest trees, and of consuming  
them by fire, was accomplished....Some  
of these trees, according to Waldrick, who  
has since distinctly counted their concen-  
tric circles, were more than nine hundred  
years of age! The workmen now breath-  
ed a freer air, and viewed the massive  
structures, disencumbered of the dense foli-  
age which had enveloped them. From the  
summit of the mountain, forming a ridge  
to the plain, these buildings were present-  
ed at its base, in a rectangular area, three  
hundred yards in breadth, by four hundred  
and fifty in length, in the centre of which  
on a mound sixty feet in height, stood the  
largest and most notable of these edifices.  
During a part of the time employed in pro-  
secuting the work, a thick fog pervaded  
the plain. This may have arisen from the  
retention and condensation of vaporous  
clouds in this region, more than five thou-

and feet above the level of the sea. On  
the clearing away of the forest, however, a  
pure atmosphere existed, and the venerable  
relics stood boldly in view.

From the central temple, (for such it  
was,) was seen stupendous heaps of stone  
fragments, as far as the eye could reach;  
the distance to which they extended, being  
traversed, was more than eight leagues.  
They stretched along the base of the  
mountain in a continuous range. The oth-  
er buildings, which so long resisted the de-  
vastating influence of time, were seen upon  
high and spacious mounds of earth, and all  
surrounding the principal *teocalt*, or temple,  
above-mentioned. There are five to the  
north; four to the south; three at the east,  
and one at the west; all built of hewn stone,  
in the most durable style of architecture.  
The river Micol winds round the base of  
the mountain, at this point of the ancient  
city, and was nearly two miles in width.  
Into this descend small streams, which wash  
the foundations of the buildings. Were it  
not for the forest, a view would present it-  
self, calculated to excite the beholder with  
the profoundest emotions. Here and there  
might be seen the crumbling remnants of  
civil, sacred, and military works. Walls,  
columns, tables, and curiously sculptured  
blocks, fortifications, passes, dykes, via-  
ducts, extensive excavations, and subterra-  
nean passages broke upon the sight in all  
directions. Even now, the observer sees  
many of these specimens of art diversifying  
the scenes before him. The bas-reliefs and  
hieroglyphics fill him with wonder and  
enthusiasm. The field of research and  
of speculation seems, indeed, unbounded,  
which way soever he turns his eye.

The natural beauty of the scene is also  
unrivaled; the waters sweet and pure, the  
locality charming and picturesque; the soil  
rich and fertile, beyond any other portion  
of the globe; and the climate incomparably  
genial and healthful. Natural productions  
teem in wild and luxuriant profusion.  
Fruits and vegetables, which, under the  
hand of cultivation, undergo the happiest  
modifications, are every where seen in the  
greatest abundance. The rivers abound  
with numerous varieties of fish and molu-  
sca, and these streams being large, afford  
every facility for navigation, in almost every  
direction. The people are presumed to  
have maintained an active and peaceable  
commerce with their neighbors, whose ru-  
ined cities have recently been discovered in  
different directions, and which we shall  
have hereafter occasion more particularly  
to notice. The great Tula opens a pas-  
sage for trade to the province of Tabasco,  
on the sea coast of Catasja. The Chiaca-  
mal, falling into the great Usumasinta, pre-  
sents a direct route and easy passage to the  
kingdom of Yucatan, where it may be sup-  
posed was their principal depot of com-  
merce. The rivers afforded them short &  
uninterrupted communications east, north  
and west. The primitive inhabitants of  
the province of Yucatan, from the similar-  
ity of the relics there found, and from the  
obvious analogy of their customs and reli-  
gion to those of Palenque, were in the clos-  
est bonds of alliance with their christian  
neighbors. Indeed, from all the evidence  
we are enabled to collect in relation to this  
people, they must have enjoyed a felicity  
more pure and substantial than that of any  
other nation on the face of the globe.

In the opening of our next number, we  
shall present a brief description of one of  
the principal structures to which we have  
alluded, as having so long outlived their  
Palenque founders; satisfied that these  
noble relics, which have come down to us  
through gray antiquity, must possess deep  
interest to all inquiring minds; connected  
as they are with a people, all relics of whom  
are lost to the world.

CRIMES OF IDOLATRY.—The following  
horrible transaction, which took place in  
Ahmednugger, in the British East Indies,  
is recorded in the Bombay Gazette of April  
6. It is one of the appalling superstitions  
that result from idol or rather demon-  
worship; and we are glad to learn that the  
British authorities have apprehended two  
of the monsters who assisted in the enormi-  
ties:—

'It is distressing to relate, that for these  
few days past several native children have  
been missed from the Pettah of this place,  
and general report says, that a Rajpoot-  
nee of distinction, residing a few days  
hence, and who has for some days  
past been in a dangerous state of illness,  
having been informed by her medical ad-  
visers that all efforts to restore her would  
prove ineffectual, unless she consented to  
eat the heart and liver of twenty young  
children, at length acquiesced in the mea-  
sure. Three days since (says my corres-  
pondent, whose letter is dated the 2d inst.)  
a child was found in a nullah near this  
place, with the belly cut open, from which  
the heart and liver had been extracted.  
There are now two men confined in the



bazaar guard, who have been taken up on suspicion of being connected with this horrible traffic. The inhabitants of Ahmednagar are in such a state of trepidation, that their children are kept closely confined to their homes.

#### LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The following interesting news we copy from the *Mercury* of Thursday the 14th instant:

The river and harbour this morning presented a bustle and activity, such as we have seldom witnessed, upwards of eighty vessels were in view at one time beating up with a light air from the westward, amongst these was the *Magnet*, Graves, which has brought Liverpool papers of the 11th August.

The *C Liverpool Standard* says, 'a rumour was in circulation through the Club Houses in London that Lord Melbourne had already, formally, announced his intention to resign office at the close of the impending elections; and that the rumour had been traced to excellent whig authority, and quotes from the *London Standard*, the motives which induce his Lordship to form this resolution; they are briefly that to hold office in defiance of a British majority, solely by the force of a majority of such Irish members as O'Connell will send to Parliament, would be really to place the British Empire in subjection to the Irish Roman Catholic party—a party, his Lordship is made to declare, with which he had ever felt an inconvenience, and a submission he was determined not to endure, & would therefore resign office. The *Morning Chronicle* makes light of the report.

From the *London Standard*, 9th inst.

As Lord Melbourne's imputed reasons for the threatened step are honorable to him, we can have no difficulty in giving them circulation:—'I will not,' his Lordship is understood to say, 'prejudice the chances of my party by abandoning the post in which that party has placed me, during the elections; but no consideration shall tempt me to hold office against the declared sense of the people of England, solely by the aid of a doubtful majority, supplied, for the most part, by Mr. O'Connell's nominees. My position in the last Parliament was wholly different; the late House of Commons was not mine...it was called by Sir R. Peel. It placed me in office by a considerable majority, British and Irish; and I had no right, under the circumstances, to analyse with jealousy the composition of the majority. To hold office now, however, in defiance of a majority of British Representatives, solely by force of such a majority of Irish Members as Mr. O'Connell will send to Parliament with the aid of Government, which cannot be withheld from him, would be really to place the British Empire in subjection to the dangerous Irish Roman Catholic party...a party which I have ever felt an inconvenience, and submission to which I never will endure. I will, therefore, resign office.' This declaration which we firmly believe to have been repeated by the Premier, more than a dozen times, proves that if Lord Melbourne does not feel as he ought to do, he knows how an English gentleman ought to feel. We shall, of course, be contradicted by the Whig Radical journals, which will continue to libel the Noble Lord by representing him as the indignant slave of O'Connell. But we put our statement to the good sense of the country, once more affirming our full conviction of the truth.

The Standard of the 10th contains an article corroborative of the statement which it published the day previous, effecting the resignation of Lord Melbourne. The following extracts will serve to show that the information, on the authority of which the announcement was made, was deemed satisfactory:

'Our contemporary, the *Morning Chronicle*, affects to make light of our statements as to Lord Melbourne's declared intention to resign when the elections shall be concluded. For this we prepared our readers; but we think that in the foregoing abstract of the results of the elections, every one will see abundant confirmation of those views ascribed by our several informants to the Premier; and, as we firmly believe, again and again professed by his Lordship in nearly the same words which we yesterday ascribed to him.

'It is now somewhere about a year since Lord Brougham, as was supposed, in the *Edinburgh Review*, warned Ministers that they could not hope to carry on the Government by the 'measure-cast majority' that they then commanded....Now that 'measure-cast majority' was very considerably reduced by the various insulated elections that occurred during the twelve months subsequent to Lord Brougham's warning. But a further reduction of thirty, equivalent to sixty votes on a division, must bring it to nothing, or, rather, within the category of negative quantities. Such a reduction will leave Ministers in a minority of fifty-five upon the Church-rate question....in a minority of thirty-four upon the Irish Tithe question....and so of all the great Ministerial questions agitated in the last session.

'But does any one suppose that Lord Melbourne will be so insane, as to attempt carrying on the Government in such minorities, even could the attempt be permitted? As his Lordship has honestly confessed, the new Parliament is not his Parliament; and, notwithstanding an unsparing use of the Crown—to call it no worse—notwithstanding a most profligate abuse of the Whig Radical practice of 'enormous lying,' and

an unreserved employment of all the topics of seditious agitation, he finds himself minus thirty adherents, equivalent to sixty votes.

'But, though we do not think well of Lord Melbourne, we acquit him of the ignominious purpose imputed by his organs of the press, and adhere to our conviction—a conviction greatly corroborated by what we have heard within these last twenty-four hours—that he has candidly declared his resolution to hold office no longer.'

From the *Private Correspondence of the Gazette*.

'Lord Melbourne is 'hard up.' It was generally rumoured in the club houses this morning, (Thursday,) that he had actually tendered his resignation. Whether this is the case or not, the event cannot be far distant. Lord Melbourne had an audience of her Majesty yesterday, at which he is said to have declared his inability to carry on the Government any longer. There is some talk of a Coalition Ministry; but I think the great Conservative leaders are too wise to dream of any such project. You may expect to hear something very conclusive as to the fate of the Ministry, before Monday next.'

'I have just heard that Lord Melbourne has intimated to his associates in office that he must resign, and that they have most urgently beseeched him to defer carrying his resolution into effect until after the assembling of Parliament.'

The *Liverpool paper* gives 'a profit and loss account' of the gains by each party, so far as the returns had been received; it makes the Ministerial gains 46, and the Conservative gains 66, leaving the latter a clear majority of 20.

We have since received the *Shipping Gazette* of the 8th, 9th, and 10th August, by the *Canada* from Greenock, from which we glean the following additional extracts:

The *Morning Post*, a Conservative paper, says, on the 10th August....speaking of the Elections:—'The Whig Radicals are in despair.—The *Morning Advertiser*, a Radical print thus complains:—'The fact is undeniable...that a more gigantic system of corruption and bribery has burst the free voice of public opinion and perverted the freedom of election than even prevailed before the extinction of Gatton and Sarum, and the consigning of the old rotten boroughs to schedule A.—It denies, however, that any reaction has taken place, and attributes the success of the Conservatives to intimidation and the want of protection for public opinion, which is to be obtained by the ballot, a measure it holds the people will be driven to by insisting upon the results of the elections.

The *Morning Chronicle* attributes the success of the Conservatives to intimidation and the delicacy of Ministers in not making use of their patronage.

The *United Service Gazette* has the following notice of the removal of the 83d Regiment from Halifax—

'In consequence of the revolutionary state of affairs in Canada, the Vestal and Champion had been sent from Halifax to Quebec, with the 83d Regiment, and further reinforcements were expected from the West Indies. So much for my Lord Glenelg's Colonial management.

From the *Quebec Morning Herald*.

#### Later Still.

The Rebecca from Greenock also arrived yesterday. By her we have received a file of the *London Shipping Gazette* to the 14th August and the *Greenock Advertiser* of the same date. The following respecting the elections is from the latter paper—

The report of the retirement of Lord Melbourne from office is not confirmed although such an event was considered extremely probable and confidently anticipated by the conservative papers.

*Greenock, August 14.*—The English and Scottish Elections are now concluded, and those for Ireland are pretty well advanced. The gains and losses for Great Britain may now be ascertained with considerable accuracy.

So far as Scotland is concerned matters remained exactly as they were.

In England matters are somewhat different. In the cities and boroughs both parties claim a small advantage, and both admit that in the counties Ministers have lost. According to the *Globe*, the town elections have produced to Government a gain of 35, and a loss of 31. The Standard maintains exactly the reverse, & claims a clear gain of five seats to the Conservatives. Both parties name the persons on whose return their calculations are founded, but we have not sufficient knowledge of the individuals—most of them only sent to Parliament for the first time...to say which is in the right. The *Spectator* maintains that the gain on either side from the English boroughs does not exceed one. The *Globe* on Friday gives a complete list of the returns for the counties of England and Wales. These altogether send 159 members to Parliament, and that journal states 109 of these to be conservatives, and 50 supporters of Ministers....According to the same authority, 22 county members, who voted with Ministers in the last Parliament, have been displaced by Conservatives, whereas Sir James Graham is the only conservative of this class displaced by a liberal. On a division, this difference would tell as a loss of 42 to the Cabinet. The *Times* and the *Standard* make the conservative gain 25 or 50 on a division. The *Morning Chronicle* of Friday classifies the 610 members returned, as consisting of 306 Liberals and 304 Conservatives, & calculates that when the elections for the whole United Kingdom are completed, the numbers will be 340 Reformers and 318

Tories, or 8 more than Sir Robert Peel calculated upon in his speech at the Tamworth dinner on Monday last.—*Advertiser*.

From the *Liverpool Times*, 15th August.

#### And Still Later.

*The Elections.*—The election returns from England, Wales, and Scotland, are now complete; those from Ireland are nearly so; and after a very careful examination we believe that the following may be relied upon as a correct statement of the comparative strength of the two great parties which have been contending for victory. It differs from the accounts in several of the London papers, but as it is the result of careful examination we feel confident that it may be relied upon. There are not more than two or three members of whose sentiments any reasonable doubt can be entertained, and those we have placed on 'the Tory side of the account:—

In the cities and boroughs of England & Wales the Reformers have returned 191 members and the Tories 150; giving the former a majority of 41 votes.

In the counties of England and Wales the Tories have returned 110 members and the Reformers only 49; thus giving the Tories a majority of 61 votes.

The total number of English members returned by the Tories is, therefore, 260, and that returned by the Reformers is 240; thus giving the Tories a majority of 20 votes amongst the 500 representatives of England and Wales.

In Scotland the number of Reformers elected is 34, and of Tories 19; giving the Reformers a majority of 15 out of 53 votes, and reducing the Tory majority in the whole British representation to 5 votes.

In Ireland there are returned, up to the present time, (or sure of their election) 66 Reformers and 27 Tories, giving the Reformers a majority of 39 votes on the representation of Ireland, and of 34 in the representation of the three kingdoms and the principality. There are no decisive returns yet from the counties of Cork, Kerry, Longford, Queen's County, Westmeath and Sligo; but of the twelve members returned by those counties, there is reason to expect that at least eight will be Reformers, and will give Ministers a majority of 43 on the representation of Ireland, and of 38 on the representation of the whole empire. Our own belief is that the majority will be 40, which is rather more than we ventured to anticipate last week.

*Result of the Elections.*—The Elections are now so nearly completed that the final result may be prospectively stated thus:

Decided Reformers	343
Decided Tories	307
Doubtful	8
	658

The majority of decided Reformers over decided Tories will, therefore, be Thirty Six! Whenever the doubtfuls vote with Ministers, the majority of 36 will be increased to 44, as in such cases they are manifestly not only to be withdrawn from the Tory numbers, but to be added to the list of the supporters of Government. Whenever they are found voting against ministers, it will, of course, reduce the Ministerial majority to 28.—*Morn. Chron.*

From the *Montreal Herald*.

The *Vindicator* and the *Minerve* have of late had their columns filled *ad nauseam* with correspondences between the Civil Secretary and a few ignorant and bad men, whom chance more than fitness had made Magistrates and Militia Officers, verifying the adage, 'Truth is stranger than fiction.' These unworthy officials have been very properly dismissed from her Majesty's service, and his Excellency has consequently been loaded with every species of vituperation and obloquy, because he will not allow them to insult his Royal Mistress with impunity. His Excellency may, however, rest assured that the good feeling of the country is with him, in spite of the empty clamour of a few brawling country notaries, lawyers, and surgeons. It is now known beyond a doubt that almost all the accounts in the two hiring journals to which we have alluded, regarding the contempt shown for the Te Deum and the Proclamation of her Majesty, are unfounded fabrications, and intended solely to operate on the timid minds of her Majesty's timberling administration. The colony is loyal, loyal to the core, and however much the *habitans* may be misrepresented, we have no doubt but they will be found unwilling from principle to contend with the constitutionalists in Canada. To prove a general disaffection throughout the country, the county of the Lake of Two Mountains has been repeatedly referred to, but to show that even in the heart of the enemy's camp, the reference is an unfortunate one, we have much pleasure in placing the following correspondence before our readers:

(No. 1.)

ARGENTEUIL, 10th July, 1837.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of his Excellency the commander in chief's proclamation, dated the 15th day of June, 1837, in sufficient time to have the same distributed to the officers commanding companies under my orders, which was read at the head of each company or detachment on the 29th of said month, being the grand review day, according to Provincial Statute.

My Battalion was reviewed on the said 29th day of last June in the following manner, viz:

Under my immediate command, six

companies of Infantry, and the Troop of Yeomanry, near the village of Saint Andrews.

Four companies at the Chute, under the orders of Major T. Barron, and seignior.

Two companies, Chatham, under the orders of Captain H. Chapman.

Two companies, Grenville, under the orders of ditto.

One company, comprehending the augmentation of Grenville, the Township of Hamilton, taking the front of the Augmentation, to Papineau's Seignior, by Captain Archibald Campbell.

One company in the rear of Chatham, by captain Peter M'Gibbon.

The two Irish companies situated in a place called Gore, by captain Johnston, and captain Evans; 19 companies making in all an effective force of 1500 able bodied Militia Men.

It is with feelings most gratifying, that I have the honor of communicating to you for his Excellency's information, that the report made to me by the officers who reviewed on that day the different detachments under their respective orders, has been the most satisfactory. The steadiness, the attentiveness, shewn when reading the commander in chief's proclamation, in fact, that true loyalty manifested by officers, non-commissioned officers, and militiamen, to our most Gracious Sovereign ready at all times to obey at a moment's warning our Sovereign's commands, whenever called upon.

Allow me to terminate in stating, that I have had the honor of commanding the 2d Battalion of Two Mountains for many years past, and I consider it a duty, which I owe to both officers and men of said Battalion, to come forward and state for the commander in chief's information, that I always found them dearly attached to their beloved Sovereign, and his laws; respectful to their commanding officers, and to all superior officers in the execution of their duty. I beg you will be pleased to lay this report before the commander in chief at your convenience.

I have the honor to be,  
With profound respect,  
Your most obedient,  
Humble servant,  
D. DE HERTEL.

Lieutenant Colonel commanding 2d Battalion Two Mountains.

L. J. DUCHESNAY,  
Deputy Adjutant General.

(A true copy.)

D. DE H.

(No. 2.)

QUEBEC, 22d July, 1837.

*Office of the Adjutant General of Militia.*  
Sir,—I have had the honor to submit to his Excellency the Governor in Chief, yours of the 10th instant, and I am commanded by his Lordship, to express to you, the high satisfaction your report, on the order of the 21st ultimo, has afforded to his Excellency, and your usual conduct on the same occasion.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
L. J. DUCHESNAY.

Dpty. Adj. General Militia.  
Lieut. Col. De Hertel, Commanding 2d Battalion, Lake of Two Mountains, at Argenteuil.

(A true copy.)

D. DE H.

(No. 3.)

ARGENTEUIL, 3d August, 1837.

Sir,—Having been favoured with the perusal of your report to his Excellency the Governor in Chief, dated the 10th of last July, together with his Excellency's reply, We the undersigned Field Officers, Captains, Subalterns and Non commissioned officers, first on our own behalf, and secondly, on that of our men, beg leave to assure the commander in chief, that his Lordship may rely upon our fixed determination to support the constituted laws of the province and to preserve undisturbed our connection with the mother country.

And we request that you will accept of our sincere thanks, for having afforded us the opportunity of manifesting our loyalty to our Sovereign.

And we further request, that you will be pleased to cause these our sentiments, to be made public in the loyal papers of Montreal, together with your report of your Battalion to the commander in chief and his Lordship's answer to the same.

We have the honor to be,  
Sir,

Your most obedt. humble servts.

Thomas Barron, Major J P	
Samuel Robertson, do	
Moses Davis, Pay Master	
James Mountsteven, Adj	
Charles Wates, Qr Mr	
Edward Rankin, Surgeon	
Robert M'Caige, Lt M	
Henry Chapman, Capt	
D. C. M'Lean, Capt Troop	
Archibald Campbell, Capt	
Charles Benedict, do J P	
Robert Simpson, do	
Jacob Schagel, do	
John Ostrom, do	
John Sinclair, do	
G. A. Hooker, do	
Alexr. Johnstone, do	
Edwin Pridhom, do J P	
Clarke Davis, do	
Owen Quinn, do J P	
John Lang, do	
John Martin, do	
William Evans, do	

Stephen Burwash, do	
Paul Doig, do	
Peter M'Gibbon, do	
William Bond, do	
Robert M'Vicar, late Ajt M	
Edward Jones, Lieut	
Robert M'Caige, do	
David Beattie, do	
Enok M'Arthur, do	
Henry Chapman, do	

Molson Davis, Lt Ajt Troop	
John Harrington, Crt do	
Donald Cameron, Lieut	
Martin Allight, do	
John Noyse, do	
Duncan M'Dougal, do	
John M'Phie, do	
James Stephenson, do	
James Henderson, do	
Salina Barber, do	
Linas Walding, do	
Peter M'Martin, do	
Thomas Monow, do	

Alexr. M'Gregor, do	
Alexr. M'Gibbon, do	
John Conner, do	
Colin Campbell, Ensign	
Mathew Burwash, do	
John Stockhouse, do	
John Douglas, do	
Robert Tait, do	
Samuel Smith, do	
Laughlin M'Clean, do	
William Henderson, do	
Ralph Horner, do	
Thomas Wanless, do	
James Pulluck, do	
William W'Mikan, do	
John M'Martin, do	
Frederick Rogers, do	
Alexander Fraser, do	
Andrew Bob, do	
John M'Arthur, do	
James Cowen, do	

Stephen Bond, Sergt Major	
Archibald M'Callum, O Ser	
Michel Lise, Sergt	
John Praser, do	
Thomas Kane, do	
John Crawford, do	
Hugh M'Neil, do	
Emanuel Feswara, do	
George Albright, do	
William Hyde, do	
Peter M'Gregor, do	
Edward Jones, jr. do	
Homer Rodden, do	

N Fuller, Sergt Maj Troop	
John M'Martin, Sergt do	
William Gibson, do do	
Noel Dorion, do	
Levi Brundige, do	
William Douglas, do	
Johnson Smith, do	
Colin Dewar, do	
Robert Thomson, do	
Owen Owens, do	
Duncan Sinclair, do	
James Hendrie, do	
Samuel Dale, do	
William Smith, do	
Orange Hooker, do	
John Gibson, do	
Jacob Hiss, do	
William Reunick, do	
Charles Rathwell, do	
James Chapman, do	
Samuel Eagleson, do	
Andrew Gallagar, do	
James Wilson, do	
Thomas Millar, do	
John Haid, do	
Thomas Morrison, do	
Thomas Pollock, do	
Robert M'Intyre, do	
Jefferson Steahens, do	
Ralph Lowe, do	
Dougald M'Vicar, do	
James Loves, do	
Finlay M'Martin, do	
Richard Hayes, do	
William Albright, do	
George Sherett, do	
John Rogers, do	
Thomas Kelly, do	
James Fraser, do	
Alexander Cameron, do	
Angus Grunt, do	
John Smith, do	
David Don, do	
John Nickle, do	
Robert M'Gregor, do	
Andrew Morin, do	
Robert Henry, do	

(True Copy.)

D. D'H.

(No. 4.)

ARGENTEUIL, 4th August, 1837.

Sir,—Having had the honor of perusing your report to the Commander in Chief, dated the 10th of last June, and his Excellency's answer to the same, notwithstanding our exemption from militia duty under the present act of parliament, we the undersigned Magistrates for the District of Montreal, residing in your division of the county of Two Mountains, being well aware of your loyalty as well as that of the officers, non commissioned officers, and men under your command, we request you will be pleased to attach our names to the list of officers which you have produced to us in your battalion, we entertain the same sentiments as expressed by them in their letter addressed to you of the 3d inst.

We have the honor to be, Sir

Your obedient servants,

J. DAVIS, J. P.

W. G. BLANCHARD, J. P.

Lieut Col. d'Hertel.

2d Battalion Two Mountains.

From the *Montreal Herald*.

The first step in crime though perhaps not one of great enormity, is the most dangerous, as having polluted a conscience hitherto pure, but which never can be pure



again. The rubicon once passed, moral sensibility is blunted, and the guilty being plunges headlong into crime of deeper and darker dye, until his course is arrested by the strong arm of the law. *Facilis descensus Avernus*. The Editor of the *Vindicator* has laboured in his vocation to seduce her Majesty's subject from their allegiance to her, and has advocated an infraction of the law as a patriotic deed. For all this, he is scarcely amenable to the law, but in tampering with the military, and advising them to desert the Queen, he has placed himself in the power of the attorney general, who we hope will act accordingly. In Tuesday's *Vindicator* there is an article copied from an equally respectable contemporary, the *Toronto Constitution*, under the head of 'Who would be a Soldier?' followed by the account of the desertion of four men from the 24th Regiment, and the tragical fate of one of them, who was shot dead by the party in pursuit, on his refusal to give himself up to justice. There is also the following editorial paragraph:—

'To our Military Friends.—Now that the *Vindicator* finds its way into the Barracks and Mess Houses, it is only right that we should cater somewhat for our friends in the military circles, for whom we have some sort of fraternal feeling, having once ourselves formed a unit of the Duke of Wellington's army. An article, headed 'Who'd be a soldier?' will be found in this day's number, which will give an idea of the sort of liberty a soldier in the Colonies enjoys. 'To be flogged or shot if he be caught one yard beyond 1760 without a pass!' whilst a communication signed 'An Old Soldier,' will give those now in the army an idea how they will be treated by the officials in Canada, after the whole is read many will be found to exclaim, with us, 'Who'd be a soldier?' and few to censure soldiers for endeavouring to escape into the United States.'—*Vindicator*.

If paragraphs such as these are not expressly intended to sow the seeds of dissension among the troops, we know not what would be more likely to do so. The apparent sympathy of Papineau and his gang for the soldiers, is in admirable keeping with the affection so strongly displayed by the clique for the 15th Regiment in general, and in particular for Hands, a private of the 24th Regiment who was murdered here recently. That they are equally fond of the 32d and of the Royals is most true, the very name of the latter regiment being particularly unpalatable to their traitorous stomachs.

For the Mississkoui Standard.  
**THE FIRE SIDE—No. 41.**

More than forty years ago, in a country beyond the seas, did I exercise myself more than once, in trying to form the letters which compose the following sentence, 'Without a friend the world is but a wilderness,' and now, at this distance of time, I cannot bring myself to question the soundness of the sentiment which it involves. Man is a social being, and does not love to be always alone, nor that those with whom he mingles in life should be his enemies. Friends are a blessing of inestimable value; but like every gift of Providence, we must endeavor to use the means of procuring, and of retaining them. 'A man that hath friends must shew himself friendly,' otherwise he cannot expect that their friendship will be durable. I do not envy the man who can sing, as the expression of his own feelings,

'I care for nobody, no, no not I  
And nobody cares for me,'

because a human being, entirely in this position, if any such are to be found, is in the lowest state of degradation that I can imagine. Neither in ancient, nor in modern history do I read of any person, renowned for any virtue or good quality, that had not a particular friend. Yet, notwithstanding the vast accession to human happiness which may accrue from the cultivation of friendship among men, there are beings who do not heed the recommendation of the wise man, by shewing themselves 'friendly.' It would seem as if it never entered into their minds; that it was requisite, or serviceable, or to their advantage, to be fair, candid, affable and obliging, in their daily intercourse with others, but stiff, testy or indifferent. The Scriptures require of the followers of Christ that they should be 'courteous,' 1st Peter, 3. 8.

There are others, and they are not few in number, who, from various causes, are incapable of being friends. Such persons are sunk in vice, and rendered, by their vicious habits, besotted in feeling, reckless of their character, and sceptical with regard to moral obligation, are, in reality, the enemies of their race, because they are, by their example, deducting from the virtues which contribute to the happiness of human life. The compassion, good wishes, and prayers of the benevolent may, and ought to, follow the wandering, straying, reckless sinner, but the endearing attachment of the friend cannot. We love the person who is amiable for his good qualities, but we can only pray that God may have mercy on him whose vices are justly our aversion, because it is the command of heaven that we should 'have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness.'

Wretched then, must be the lot of that person who is no sooner known, wherever he goes, than he is avoided, by those who study to 'eschew evil.' He may, if he be rich, set himself up for a misanthrope, but he only transfers his affections from generals to particulars,—from his fellow men, as his brethren of the human race, in the first place to his property, because it can procure him his necessary comforts; and in the second place, to particular persons, not the most worthy,

who may, for selfish reasons, flatter his vanity. He may affect to despise them, in order to be consistent with his principles of misanthropy, but he will, nevertheless swallow their flattery. As charity is said to hide sin, so the possession, even the show, of property, has a powerful tendency to gain friends that will flatter the most abandoned; but the poor bankrupt in character, morals and reputation, as well as in fortune, sunk in vice and wretchedness, alas! who will care for him?

I would therefore say of friendship, that to possess it, you must shew yourself 'friendly,' by cultivating in yourself, and in your conduct, the qualities and the virtues, which friendship loves to contemplate, and then you will have friends. Seek them among those who will improve your sentiments and your morals, by their information and their example. 'He that walketh with wise men shall be wise: but a companion of fools shall be destroyed.' 'Tell me your company and I will tell you who you are.' 'Evil communications corrupt good manners.' Be careful how you allow yourself to deviate from the paths of rectitude. The first wrong step is most critical & dangerous. 'Men's evil manners live in brass; their virtues we write in water.' 'He who gets the name of an early riser may sleep till noon,' hence, learn and understand every step you take, 'Ponder the path of thy feet, and let all thy ways be established.'

J. R.

For the Mississkoui Standard.

However much men may be esteemed in their day and generation, it is nevertheless true that a few short years of absence will leave scarce a trace of their memory behind. I have been led to this train of reflection by the death of our late beloved Bishop, the Hon. Dr. Stewart. He was the first Rector of Trinity Church in this village. He may be said to have been the first under God who caused the true Gospel light to shine upon the inhabitants of this section of country after their emigration from the neighboring States:—He has been the author of innumerable benefits—both spiritual and temporal to us and to our fathers, and yet unless something be done, such is the transitory nature of every thing beneath the sun, his name will soon hardly be mentioned among us.

Since then, there is danger of this it seems to me that his Lordship's friends in this part of the country ought to raise a small subscription for the purpose of erecting a small marble monument, with a suitable inscription, in some conspicuous part of Trinity Church near the altar, as a testimony of their respect for his memory, and as a mark of their gratitude to God for his goodness in sending them a pastor whose praise is in all the churches, and as a proof of their desire that his name should be held in veneration by their children's children until the latest generation.

C. P. R.

St. Armand East, 22d Sept. 1837.

**MISSISSKOU STANDARD.**  
FRELIGHSBURG, SEPT. 26, 1837.

The papers contain sage conjectures respecting the course, likely to be followed, as the result of the general election in England. It is thought that a change of Ministry will take place before long. Some pretend to relate conversations which the Premier is supposed to have held on the subject, in which his Lordship is made to say, that he will not remain in office, if he must carry on the Government by the help of Mr. O'Connell's tail. We do not believe a word of it. If he can remain in office, what does he care whose tail or head supports him, if he be but supported by some tail? But if he is aware that out he must go, it may do very well, and look very dignified, to turn up his nose, and exclaim that the grapes are too sour to be worth contending for. It is not the first time that necessity tried to adorn herself with the mantle of virtue. His Lordship possibly may have learned a salutary lesson from the Queen's reported dismissal of the word *expediency*, from her service, & from her determination to judge of measures by the rule of right and wrong. To banish *expediency*, his Lordship may have concluded that the banishment would leave for him too little stock in trade.

On Thursday last the Cattle Show for this county was held in this village. The day was very favorable. The stock presented for exhibition, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and swine was a very fine specimen of the capability of the county to produce animals of the first quality, with regard, particularly, to horses and cattle, but the number brought forward was smaller than we had seen on former occasions. The concourse of people was very great, not less we should suppose than a thousand, but we did not observe many strangers. We regret this, especially as the crops which are now in the process of being gathered into the barn, and the stock then on the ground, brought from all parts of the county, would exhibit this section of the Townships, as it really is, a spot highly favored by nature, and capable of being improved to an extent which would reward the cultivator as much as any other part of

Lower Canada that may be mentioned. We have a healthy climate—a land of hills and valleys, where brooks of purest water are not like angels' visits, 'few and far between,' but in every direction—where springs of water, clear as crystal, pour out their cool, refreshing rills, on almost every farm—where the ground yields wheat, and all other kinds of grain, down to the rich inviting potato, in greater abundance than the barns are capacious to receive;—where, as the result of a good soil, and plentiful keeping, is the horse, in perfection, fit for the saddle, the turf and the harness, or the draft—where, on every farm, is found the huge, patient, docile ox, drawing the crooked plough, or ponderous cart, not by the horns, but the yoke; and the lowing gentle cow, followed by her calf, far larger than the seigniorial cow, before he is four months old, slowly moving home at night, ready to pour out into the snow white pail abundance of milk, richer and sweeter than the nectar of the gods.

O ye city gentlemen why did ye not leave your Day Books and your Ledgers, and your traffic and come out to breathe the fresh air of the country, last Thursday? You would have seen a large meeting of men well fed, well clothed, well mounted, well pleased with one another, without a word to assail your ears about politics, or grievances, or Papineau, or any such stuff, but ready to sing every one

'My Wheat, my Potatoes and Oats,  
My Horse that I ride and my Ox,  
My Beef, Butter, Mutton and Pork  
Are all from the ground which I work.'

In every direction were waggon loads of rich cake and pies and sweet apples; and before it was dark, our brave and loyal yeomanry contentedly and proudly measured their way home, on their prancing steeds, or easy gigs, or in their swift-going waggons, over the smooth, hard roads.

That the cause may be understood, why we have not discontinued the STANDARD, to the address of three or four Gentlemen, who have requested its discontinuance, we would refer them to our Terms, where they will find the following explanation:—*No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the Publisher, until all arrearages are paid.*

Will some of our friends furnish us with a few loads of WOOD, immediately?

**Montreal Prices Current.**

Perish	s	d	s	d
Potash	28	6	—	28 9
FLOUR per barrel.	25	6	—	26 0
Superfine	none			
Fine	38	9	—	40
Middlings	37	6	—	0
Oat meal per cwt.	14	0	—	15 0
Wheat L.C. red. per min.	8	0	—	0
Oats	4	10	—	2 0
Peas boiling	4	6	—	3 9
Indian Corn	3	0	—	3 9
Beef mess per bar.	00	0	—	50 0
Prime mess	00	0	—	42 6
Cargo	00	0	—	37 6
Pork mess	110	0	—	120 0
Prime mess	95	0	—	0 0
Prime	72	6	—	75 0
Cargo	60	0	—	62 6

#### LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at FRELIGHSBURG.  
on the 25th inst.  
Caleb Babier, Lot Woodbury.  
Mrs Sarah Smith, Christopher Morey.  
Zer Leonard Jr., Columbus Scofield.  
Mr Demick, Omie Lagrange.  
Hazen Willey, Mrs Mary Ingalls.  
L H Nutting, Esq., Henry Toof.  
William Lavery, Mrs Jane Perkins.

#### TEMPERANCE.

The quarterly meeting of the Frelighsburg Temperance Society will be held at Trinity Church, in this village on Thursday the 5th Oct. at 4 o'clock, P. M.  
An address may be expected from the Revd. James Reid.  
A general attendance of members is desired, as there are matters of importance connected with the society to be attended to when met.  
By Order  
S. P. LALANNE, Sec. F. T. S.  
Frelighsburg, 19th September, 1837.

#### Land Agent and Accountant.

The undersigned begs to intimate having also commenced the first of the above branches, and respectfully invites individuals having real estate to *SELL* or *LET* to place it in his hands.  
Believing that satisfactory transfers of real estate can seldom be made without personal inspection, he proposes to act only as a medium, through whom the seller can advertise cheaply and efficiently, and the buyer be guided in his choice. In accordance with this view he has opened  
**BOOKS OF REGISTRY,**  
in which descriptions of property for *SALE* or *LET* in town or throughout the country will be inserted. These will be open to the inspection of Emigrants and others (gratis), every exertion being made to increase the publicity of the plan.  
The Charge for registering for the first three months will be 10s. when not more than three distinct properties are included in one description; when over that D5: for succeeding quarters half these amounts. The same in every case payable in advance, and all communications to be post paid. When the parties are not known, satisfactory references as to the correctness of the descriptions will be required.

JAMES COURT.  
Montreal 21st, August 1837. V2.—20 2m.  
St. Joseph Street (near the wharf.)

## Notice.

THE British American Land Company have erected, at the County Town of Sherbrooke, in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada, an extensive range of

**Machinery,**  
on the River MAGOG; and having now established the works for the benefit of the district, they are disposed to let them in whole or in part, to

**Woolen Manufacturers,**

Lumber Merchants, Flour Millers, or other artisans requiring a powerful first motion, such as Nail Manufacturers, Turners, Carriage Makers, Coopers, &c. And offers for hiring any part of these works, or for additional motions, may be addressed to the Company's Commissioners at Sherbrooke.

The Company have now opened up by roads and bridges a fertile tract of country on the SALMON RIVER, where settlers will find every facility and advantage which can usually be expected in a new country.  
September 4th, 1837. V3 21 4w

**GRAIN, FLOUR, SALT,  
IRON, HARDWARE,  
Groceries  
&  
Dry Goods!**

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have on hand, and particularly at their

#### NEW STORES,

St. Joseph Street, opposite the Presbyterian Meeting House, a New and Complete Assortment of the above Articles, which they offer Wholesale and Retail, at the Montreal prices. As they have lately entered into the GRAIN and FLOUR BUSINESS, they would particularly request Merchants and others to call, as they feel confident that their Stock, for variety and quality, is not surpassed by any in the Trade.  
JOHN THOMSON & Co.  
Laprairie, Aug. 21st, 1837.

N. B. Orders from the Country punctually attended to; and Goods for the Townships and vicinity, delivered at the Railroad Store free of charge.

**Champlain and Saint Lawrence Railroad  
NEW ARRANGEMENT.**

On MONDAY next, the 11th instant, and until further notice.

From Montreal.	From Laprairie.
Princess Victoria.	Cars, by Locomotive.
9 o'clock, A. M.	10 o'clock, A. M.
12 1/2 ' P. M.	5 ' P. M.
4 ' P. M.	
From St. Johns.	From Laprairie.
Cars, by Locomotive.	Princess Victoria.
9 o'clock, A. M.	6 1/2 o'clock, A. M.
1 ' P. M.	10 1/2 ' A. M.
	Quarter past 2, P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.  
From Montreal. From St. Johns.  
Princess Victoria. Cars, by Locomotive.  
10 o'clock, A. M. 8 o'clock, A. M.  
4 ' P. M. 2 ' P. M.

First class Passengers through . . . 5s. 0d  
Second do do do . . . 2s. 6d.  
To and from St. Johns or Montreal same day . . . 7s. 6d.

Children half price.  
Application for freight or passage from Montreal to be made on board the Princess Victoria.

The public will take notice, that in order to prevent those losses, mistakes and vexatious delays which must arise, unless due order and regularity be observed in the receiving and delivering of freight, the Company will strictly adhere to the following regulations:

- 1st.—All freight intended to cross the Railroad or Ferry must be delivered at either end of the Line half an hour before the regular time of departure, in order that no delay may take place in starting at the periods advertised, and to allow time for the freight to be regularly Way-Billed.
  - 2d.—No freight will be considered as delivered to the Company unless a Shipping List or Bill of Lading shall accompany the same, delivered to the Captain or Purser.
  - 3d.—Freight from Montreal for Laprairie will be delivered on the Company's wharf, and must be removed with all despatch.
  - 4th.—Freight from Montreal to St. Johns, and not intended for Lake Champlain, will be delivered at the Station House.
  - 5th.—Freight from St. Johns for Laprairie will be delivered at the Station House.
  - 6th.—Freight for Montreal will be considered as delivered on the wharf, due notice being given of its arrival to the owner or consignee.
- Montreal, Sept. 5. V3 22—6w.

## Caution!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a certain Promissory Note in favor of  
**JAMES GILLIN,**  
and signed by the subscribers for the sum of about

**\$73,60,**

and dated at Brome, on or about the 16th June, 1836, as no other consideration has been received of him by them than the surrender of the spurious Note, which the public had, by the undersigned Helen P. Jackson, been cautioned from purchasing, as the Nos. 1, 2 & 4 of the 2d Volume of this Journal shew, and said spurious Note since it came into her possession, having been shewn to Elijah Rice, to whom it purported to be payable, he hath upon oath, denied ever having received of the late Dr. GEORGE W. JACKSON, the apparent signer thereof.

HELEN P. JACKSON,  
JOHN JACKSON.  
Brome, 15th July, 1837.

## LOST!

A note of hand drawn in favor of the subscriber and signed by James Harrington, for the sum of fifteen Dollars, bearing date sometime in the month of September last, and payable the first day of December next.

N. B. All persons are forbid buying or discounting the said note.  
WILLIAM D. SMITH.  
Sheffield, 4th April, 1837. V3 2—12w

## Notice.

THE business in the Factory of the Hon. ROBERT JONES, in the Village of Bedford, continues to be conducted by Mr.

#### FRENCH PAIGE;

a workman of superior abilities and experience. The following are the prices for which cloth will be dressed, viz:—  
Fulling and Colouring, (all colors except indigo blue.)

Ten pence per yard, if paid immediately; one shilling per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; one shilling and three pence per yard, if not paid till the end of the year.

Fulling, Shearing (once) and Dressing, Five pence per yard, cash down; six pence per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; seven pence half penny per yard, payable at the end of the year.

FLANNELS, all colors, Six pence per yard, cash down; seven pence half penny per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; nine pence per yard, payable at the end of the year.

CLOTH and most kinds of PRODUCE, received in payment.  
N. B. Mr. ENOCK WAIT, is employed to take charge of all cloth intended for the above Factory, and will return the same when dressed.  
Bedford, August 29th, 1837. V3 20 4w

#### Advertisement.

{ Niagara Suspension Bridge Bank,  
Queenston, September 1, 1837.  
To the Editors of the Montreal Gazette.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been informed by respectable individuals who have lately visited your city, that it is generally believed there that the Ottawa Bank is connected with this Institution, and that the impression had been received from reports got up and industriously circulated by persons interested in that Bank, we wish through the medium of your paper, to make known to the public, that no connection whatever does exist or ever has existed between that Bank and this. We are, Gentlemen very respectfully your obedient servants,  
P. C. H. BROTHESON, Cashier.  
JOS. HAMILTON, Director.  
September 9.

## A Card.

MRS. BELLAMY, on retiring from the Commercial Hotel, begs to acknowledge her obligation to those who have so liberally patronized this Establishment, while under her charge, and trusts, that under the management of her successor, Mr. JOHN BAKER, it will continue to receive that share of public support which she feels confident his exertions will merit.  
Montreal, May 13, 1837.

## Commercial



## HOTEL.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has leased the above well known Establishment, to which many improvements have been added this Spring; and no exertion will be spared on his part to maintain the well known reputation of the House.  
JOHN BAKER.  
Montreal, May 13, 1837. V3 6tr

## St. Johns & Troy STAGE.

A New Line of Stages has commenced running from St. Johns, L. C. to Troy Vt. along the valleys of the Pike and Mississkoui Rivers. At Troy it joins the Boston Line which passes through Barton, Haverhill, Concord, and Lowell; at Barton intersecting the Montpelier, Danville and Stanstead Lines; the former passing through Hardwick.

This Line will leave St. Johns on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings after breakfast, passing through the Grand Line, Stanbridge, Frelighsburg, Richford, Sutton and Petton, and arrive at Troy the same evening; and will leave Troy Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock and arrive at St. Johns, in summer, in time to take the afternoon Rail Road Cars to Montreal, & in winter, passengers will take the St. Johns and Montreal Stage.

The Proprietors, in addition to good Teams, & careful drivers, recommend this route to the public, as being the shortest, levellest, easiest, & most expeditious one, from Boston to Montreal, passing thro' that section of country, which will be taken for the Rail Road, contemplated to connect the two Cities.

FARE—3 Dollars, each way.  
J. CLARK, J. BALCH,  
C. ELKINS, A. SEALS,  
H. BORTCH, H. MCHANDLER, } Proprietors.  
February, 1837.

#### RAIL-ROAD LINE

OF



## Mail Stages

FROM  
STANSTEAD-PLAIN  
TO  
ST. JOHNS.

Messrs. CHANDLER, STEVENS, CLEMENT & TUCK, } Proprietors.

FARE 3 1/2 DOLLARS, 17s 6d.

LEAVES St. Johns, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrives at Stanstead Plain in the evening.  
Leaves Stanstead Plain, Tuesday and Friday mornings, and arrives at St. Johns in the evening. Passengers from Stanstead, may, if they please breakfast in Montreal the next morning. Thus, the advantages of this new line are obvious.



